

THE DAILY HERALD.

Salt Lake City, - - Utah

WEDNESDAY - - June 27, 1888.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

MARSHAL DYER went to Ogden yesterday.

THE TWELFTH Ward Sabbath school go to Liberty Park to day.

THE WAGES of Sin people paralyze our Logan friends last evening.

T. R. JONES & Co. received yesterday: Germania bullion, \$1,479.49.

THE FOURTH will be very generally observed throughout the entire Territory.

COLLECTOR HAMPTON is kept busy just now receiving water taxes from delinquents.

MCCORMICK & Co. received yesterday: Hammer bullion, \$1,330; fine bars, \$17,500. Total, \$18,830.

BISHOP M. L. LEE, of Panaca, Nev., and Mr. McKeay, of Washington, have been arrested on the going charge.

BARRATT BROTHERS have settled with the insurance adjuster, and commenced to die their stock from out of the ruins yesterday.

WELLS, FAROE & Co.'s shipments yesterday: York, Ore, \$10,153.80; base bullion, \$9,322.20; fine bars, \$1,930. Total, \$21,373.

THE ADAMS Smelter, located near St. George, was destroyed by fire recently. A combination of a small boy and a match is alleged as the cause.

THE CUTTER on the south side of Second South has been christened Scarlet Fever Creek. The nautical man should attend to it, and at once.

BRIGHTON'S LACK is reported as being thoroughly alive with trout. The usual summer stock of fish stories is this year considerably larger than of old.

IN THE POLICE Court yesterday George Wadlin was fined \$10 for getting drunk and creating a disturbance, while Jack Johnson, a plain drunk, was assessed \$5.

THE DECISION of the Territorial Supreme Court in the case of Haller vs. Clayton will be received with infinite satisfaction by every well-meaning resident of the Territory.

JUDGE BOREMAN still suffers from an affection of the eyes. In consequence of the affliction, Judge Henderson yesterday read the opinion in the case of M. B. Buford et al. vs. D. D. Houz.

THE THEATRE management is entitled to the thanks of their patrons for the innovation in the shape of small boys with a dozen glasses of water each, who pass around among the audience between the acts.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE's lecture at the Congregational Church last evening was largely attended. The lady spoke upon "Polite Society. Is it Polite?" and succeeded in thoroughly entertaining her large audience.

THERE WAS an unconfirmed rumor on the streets that every "lodge" in the city had resigned holding their regular meeting on Thursday evening. Also that if the coming "show" proves to be a good one, a "special meeting" will be called for Friday evening.

JAMES LOYD, of Lake Park, was examined by Commissioner Norrell yesterday on the going charge, and bound over to await the action of the grand jury. The evidence was light, but it was of a peculiar nature, and Mr. Norrell thought it best that the grand jury should pass on the matter.

THE TROUBADOURS closed their engagement at the Theatre last evening to a rather light audience. The piece—Three of a Kind—has been done here several times before, and has never failed to score a hit. Last evening, if one is to judge from the applause and recalls it again caught the popular favor.

PROF. YOUNG and party of seven who recently returned from an out in East Canyon, report a catch during their absence of 500 trout. Three hundred were consumed during the out, and 200 they brought home. The professor says the canyon and in fact the whole country presents a most beautiful appearance.

ISAAC OLDS, the individual who was arrested a few days since for petty larceny, is wanted in Butte on a very serious charge. Several months ago Sheriff Bart was requested by the sheriff at Butte to arrest Olds. A telegram was received from Butte yesterday, notifying him that an officer would arrive here to-day, and that Olds bore with him to answer to the charge of grand larceny.

THE FUNERAL services over the remains of the late Elias Smith will be held in the Assembly Hall to day, and not in the Seventh Ward meeting-house as previously stated. The body will be conveyed to the Hall at 9 o'clock, and during the time intervening from that hour till 11 o'clock, the hour at which the services begin, all who so desire may take a last look at the face of the deceased.

THE LAKE PARK Boat Club held a meeting last evening when considerable business was transacted. Among other things was the adoption of the club's colors—blue and gold—and the consideration of the several applications for membership. The club will appear in the Fourth of July procession, and arrangements are now making looking to a grand time on the Twenty-fourth. The programme will be announced in a short time.

INVITATIONS were delivered yesterday for the reception to be tendered to the officers of the newly-arrived Sixteenth Infantry, which will take place at the Walker House this evening. Dancing is included in the programme, and one of the most notable social successes of the season is assured. The tickets of admission have been limited, and those who have received invitations and desire to attend should see the committee this morning.

To Be Sold at a Sacrifice.

The Furniture slightly damaged by water on occasion of the fire at P. V. McElton's, will be sold at a great sacrifice during the next few days. Call early and inspect, at 51 and 53 E. First South Street.

Delicious Warm Beverages.

Two delicious beverages served to the thirsty patrons of the Occidental are delicious, pure and superior. First-class wines, liquors, beers, ales and cigars. Family supplies a specialty.

AUER & MURPHY, Proprietors.

THE KICKERS KICKED.

Judge Powers' Brilliant Effort Sat Down On.

CASE OF HALLER VS. CLAYTON.

The Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the Defendant—Other Business Transacted.

The Supreme Court met yesterday afternoon, and after delivering two opinions and the transaction of some other business, adjourned until July 7th, at 10 a.m. The most important of the two opinions delivered is that in the case of

HALLER VS. CLAYTON.

The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Zane, and was concurred in by Justices Boreman and Henderson. It is quite lengthy, the following being merely a synopsis:

The defendant moves the court to quash the alternate writ of mandamus issued in this case. It is alleged in the petition that the relator, S. C. Haller, was entitled to receive from the Territory the fees due him as a witness before the Grand Jury; that the defendant, the auditor of the Territory, refused to audit them for the reason that a statute made it the duty of a court commissioner to audit and pay the claim; that said law purports to have been approved March 25th, 1888, but that the same, in fact, was not passed or approved until the 10th day of that month; and that the session of the legislature expired by limitation at 12 o'clock, midnight, on the 5th day of that month. The defendant moves the court to quash the writ because the petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

An act amending section 1852 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in force December 23rd, 1880 declares that the sessions of the legislative assemblies of "the several Territories of the United States shall be limited to sixty days duration." It appears that the sixty days in this case expired on March 5th.

AFTER THE EXPIRATION

of sixty days the legislature had no power to pass any bill nor had the Governor any power to approve such bill. The date of the passage and approval of the bill must be ascertained by the court. The court must take judicial notice of the evidence of the passage and approval of legislative enactments. Notice of fact as to the passage or approval of them or as to their date can be made upon which the parties may offer evidence. Whenever such a question arises, the court in deciding the issue should take judicial notice of such facts as it may properly consider.

The evidence of public laws should be preserved in public and permanent records. The facts upon which their existence depends should be accessible to all, because all are required to know them, in order to make their transactions and their conduct conform to them; and such records should be preserved until the time has passed during which reference to them may be necessary. The unavailability of laws should not be attributed to the memory of individuals; therefore parole testimony cannot be received to prove their passage or their approval. Evidence from such transient, uncertain and secret source cannot be relied upon to authenticate legislative enactments.

The case of the State ex rel. Herron vs. Smith (41 Ohio, 348) sustains this view.

In the case of Sherman vs. Story, it was said that an act of the legislature, authorized, and deposited with the Secretary of State is a record which is conclusive evidence of the passage of the act, and that the same passed as an act; that neither the journals of the legislature, nor the bill as originally introduced, nor the amendments attached to it, nor parole evidence could be received to show that it did not become a law in accordance with the prescribed forms, or that it did not become a law as enrolled. The court said: "The result of the authorities in England and the United States is, that at common law, whenever a general statute is introduced, or its existence denied, the question is to be tried and determined by the court as a question of law—that is to say, the court is bound to take notice of it and inform itself the best way it can; that there is no plea by which it can be put in issue and tried as a question of fact; that if the enrollment of the statute is in existence, the enrollment itself is the record, which is conclusive as to what the statute is, and cannot be impeached, destroyed or weakened by the journals of Parliament or any other less authentic or less satisfactory memorials; and that

THERE HAS BEEN NO DEPARTURE

from the principles of common law in this respect in the United States, except in instances where a departure has been grounded on or taken in pursuance of some express constitutional or statutory provision requiring some relaxation of the rule in order that full effect might be given to such provisions." After the foregoing decision was rendered, section 15 of article 4 of the present constitution of California was adopted, viz: "That on the final passage of all bills they shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journals, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to such house." Under this provision the same judge who delivered the opinion in the case of Sherman vs. Story supra, after he became Judge of the Ninth Circuit of the United States, said in a concurring opinion in the "Railroad Tax Case" 8 Sawyer 281. "Under the decisions of the courts upon constitutional provisions, in all respects similar to that in the present constitution of California, it is settled that the court to inform itself will look to the journals of the legislature. * * * Unless this mode is adopted of resorting to the journals to ascertain whether a statute

HAS BEEN LEGALLY PASSED OR NOT

experience and the number of cases that have already arisen under similar constitutional provisions demonstrate that the requirements of the constitution that the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays and a majority of the members required to vote in the affirmative on the final passage of an act would be of little value."

Several other cases were cited, and the Court said: "In the light of authority we are of the opinion

First—that the court cannot receive verbal evidence to prove that a law was not passed and approved on the day it purports to have been passed and approved.

Second—that when the passage or the approval of a law is questioned, the Court may look beyond the printed statute to the engrossed bill as approved and filed with the Secretary of the State or the Territory as the case may be.

Third—that when the journals of the two houses showing their action are kept in pursuance of law, the Court may look to such journals to ascertain whether constitutional requirements have been complied with. The law presumes that the acts of a public officer in pursuance of law and under the sanction of his official oath are correct, because he is presumed to keep his oath and do his duty. A legislative enactment approved by the Governor and filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Territory constitutes a record of a high order. This law appears from that record to have been duly passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor on the 5th day of March 1888, before the expiration of the sixty days, and so it appears in the printed volume. We do not feel authorized to look beyond this record to the legislative journals or to receive verbal testimony to support or contradict the record in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Numerous authorities were also cited here.

THEY ARE DISTRICT OFFICERS.

The plaintiff also contends that the naming of the Court Commissioners in the act was an attempt to appoint Territorial officers contrary to section 1857 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. That section is as follows: "All township, district and county officers, except judges of the peace and general officers of the militia, shall be appointed or elected in such manner as may be provided by the Governor and Legislature assembly of each Territory; and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for, the Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative council of each Territory shall appoint." If

court commissioners are public officers and may not be regarded as district officers, the appointment in the act contravenes the section of the Revised Statutes quoted. These commissioners come within the definition of officers; their term of service is fixed by law, and their duties are not confined to a particular act or to any individual or individuals; their duties are not created or regulated by contract, but are to the public. One commissioner is appointed for the northern and one for the southern division of the First Judicial District, a third for the second Judicial District and a fourth for the Third Judicial District. It is made their duty to examine all court certificates given to jurors and witnesses, and to administer oaths to holders and to examine as to the service performed, miles traveled, etc., and to allow the amount claimed. If found correct and if necessary to increase or decrease the sum to be paid, they are authorized to draw upon the auditor of public accounts for a sufficient amount to pay jurors, witnesses and photographic reporter, and to keep an accurate account of all moneys so coming to their hands, etc. To these commissioners the law in question entrusts the duty of ascertaining and paying the fees due the jurors, witness and court reporters in their respective districts. Their duties are confined to the districts from which they are appointed and we are disposed to hold that they should be regarded as officers of the district to which their duties are confined.

PROSPECTIVE, NOT RETROSPECTIVE

Plaintiff also argues that the act upon which defendant relies is retrospective. The letter of the first action considered by itself would appear to be subject to that objection, declares that "from the first day of January 1883, until the first day of January 1890, witnesses for the Territory in criminal cases and jurors in the district courts shall be paid the sum of two dollars per day for each day's attendance at court, and twelve cents per mile one way for the distance necessarily traveled from his place of residence to the place of holding court." The other provisions of the act relate to the future. The act declares that the act shall be in force from and after the date of its approval which was March 5th, 1888. The services for which the fees were claimed, were rendered in the preceding month and the certificate of attendance was made and delivered to plaintiff during that month. There was a law then in force fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in all cases, and the last clause of Section 2 of an act of Congress approved June 23rd, 1874, provides that the "costs and expenses of all prosecutions for offenses against any law of the Territorial Legislature shall be paid out of the treasury of the Territory." The plaintiff's right to the fees had accrued and vested life, the law of March 8th supra. It remained for the Legislature only to make the appropriation, and then the auditor to audit the claim and for the treasurer to pay it. Laramie as this had not been done, the Legislature could provide that the court commissioner might adjust and pay the claim; but the amount should be determined by the law in force at the time the services were rendered. We are disposed to hold that the law in question should be given a prospective and not a retrospective effect.

When the services as witness were rendered, the law then in force created an obligation upon the part of the Territory to pay the plaintiff the amount of his fees according to the law then in force. Good faith on its part required this much.

The motion of the defendant to quash the writ of mandamus was allowed.

Mr. Merritt gave notice of an appeal to the court of last resort. Bonds were fixed at \$300.

OTHER BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. Clark, time for taking testimony in the church cases was extended until August 1st.

United States vs. John Bergen, matter of bail pending an appeal to be considered July 7th.

M. B. Buford vs. D. D. Houz et al.; decision of lower court affirmed; bonds on appeal fixed at \$300.

Auction Sale.

Goods damaged by fire. Barratt Bros. will commence selling at auction, Saturday, June 30, at No. 149 S. Main Street, their large stock of furniture, etc., damaged by fire on June 17th. All goods must be sold.

THE CITY FATHERS.

Two Petitions for Franchises for Cable Roads.

PAVILION FOR LIBERTY PARK.

The Circus Must Pay \$500 for the Use of the Square—Other Business.

The City Council met at the usual hour last evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding:

PETITIONS.

George Bond represented that some years ago he purchased from the city lots 1 and 2, plat H, block 21; that these lots were now in the military reservation. He therefore asked that the amount paid for the property be refunded to him. Committee on public grounds.

Arthur Brown, A. J. White, E. B. Critchlow and others stated that there was great need of a complete and well constructed highway through the northern part of the city and crossing the Jordan River. A bridge had already been erected on Ninth North Street, and the county court requested to extend the road west from that bridge. To complete the highway, the petitioners requested the city to grade, drain and make the necessary culverts and bridges along Ninth North Street from the bridge to the Warm Springs road. Committee on streets.

B. G. Raybould called attention to the fact that about eighteen months ago the City Council ordered West Temple Street, between Fifth and Sixth South Streets, to be graded. He stated that the work had not yet been done and represented that the grading of this block would put the West Temple Street drive in good condition, and the work could be done for \$250. Committee on streets.

William Cook, a resident of the Twenty-first Ward stated that his water supply had been cut off without previous notice, because he had used a sprinkler, and he protested against this action. Laid on the table.

George Arbuckle, S. H. Clawson and other residents of the Eighteenth Ward, asked that the flame and ditch at the corner of A and Second Streets be repaired. Referred to the watermaster.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY FOR WASHINGTON SQUARE.

George E. Stoneburner, the agent for Sells Bros. Circus, represented that he had paid the license required for two performances to be given here on July 10th, and he therefore asked that the use of the west half of Washington Square be given free of charge; the grounds to be left in as good condition as they now are.

Alderman McCormick was in favor of charging \$1,000 for the use of the grounds.

Councillor Sowles thought the petition should be granted, and made a motion to that effect.

Alderman McCormick offered an amendment requiring the petitioners to pay \$500 per day for the use of the grounds. The amendment prevailed, one councillor (Sowles) voting against it.

J. B. Auland was granted a free license to peddle.

John Evans asked for a free license to run a job wagon. Committee on license.

R. H. Ferhne called attention to one source of water supply which had been overlooked, viz: the subsurface supply obtainable by drive wells. The gentleman referred to the very large amount of water obtained in Brooklyn by this means, and stated that the necessary plant could be brought here for about \$20,000. The communication was received and placed on file.

C. J. Thompson and James Thompson asked permission to build a dam on the Jordan River for the purpose of obtaining a water supply for the North Point canal. Committee on irrigation with the Mayor associated.

James Eardley and others asked for an extension of the water mains from the corner of East Temple and Fifth South Streets, three blocks. Committee on waterworks.

D. D. Kinney and Bamberger & Co. asked that the city surveyor be instructed to place upon the official map of the city, now being made, the re-division made by them of their property situated north of Ninth North Street. Committee on public grounds.

W. H. Walker asked that the sum of money paid by him to obtain the title to certain land in the northern part of the city be refunded to him. Committee on public grounds.

Four retail liquor licenses were granted.

W. D. Newsen and others protested against the proposed extension of the water mains on Second South Street, between Eighth and Ninth East Streets. Filed.

A PAVILION FOR LIBERTY PARK.

Alderman McCormick stated that the committee having charge of the Fourth of July celebration asked the city to make a further appropriation of \$300 to assist in erecting a pavilion at Liberty Park, which was much needed and would be a permanent improvement. On motion on Councillor Clark the amount was appropriated, on condition that the committee appropriate \$250 additional.

George Partington was granted a free license to peddle summer drinks.

FOR A CABLE RAILWAY.

The following petition was presented:

Your petitioners, the Salt Lake City Railroad Company, respectfully represent that it is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Utah, for the purpose of constructing, owning and operating a street railroad within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City; that the said railroad has been in constant operation for upwards of sixteen years; and that although only horses and mules have been employed thereon up to this time; your petitioners, in order to meet the growing wants of the community, propose to substitute the elevated cable system as a motive power on all of the lines of the said railroad. Your petitioners therefore most respectfully ask your honorable body to grant to the said corporation, their heirs and assigns, the right of way, for a period of thirty-four years from and after the 24th day of January, A. D. 1888, or until the expiration of the present charter, of the said corporation, to construct and operate a double track street railroad upon the following streets of Salt Lake City, to-wit: on North Temple, First South, Second South, Third South and Fifth South Streets, from the eastern to the western limits of said streets respectively. Also on

Seventh East, Fifth East, East Temple and Third West Streets, so as to form necessary connections with the aforesaid tracks running east and west. Also on the track known as the Twenty-first Ward line to the eastern limit of the city. Also on the tracks known as the Utah Central, and on the Warm Springs track to the Warm Springs, and from thence to the Hot Springs by the most practicable route. Also on other streets within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City, where the railroad is not now in operation, as it shall be needed hereafter; all to be done to the acceptance of your honorable body, and your petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray.

For the Salt Lake City Railroad Company, FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, President.

D. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

The petition was referred to the committee on streets.

MR. REMINGTON WANTS A FRANCHISE.

W. H. Remington represented that since presenting his last petition, asking for right of way along certain streets for a cable railway, he had still further completed arrangements, and was able to state more definitely the streets along which he desired the franchise and privileges for a single or double track railway, which would be from the Utah Central depot, on Third West, to First South Street; thence east to Eighth or Twelfth East; thence south to Second South Street; thence west to the D. & R. G. depot, at the corner of Second South and Fifth West Streets; thence north to First South Street; thence east to Third West Street; thence north to the place of beginning. Also collateral branches: first—from the corner of Second South and West Temple Street, south, on West Temple, to the city limits; second—from the corner of Second South and First East Streets south to Sixth South Street; thence east to Sixth East Street; thence south to Liberty Park. The petitioner stated that he desired to construct along said street, which would furnish rapid transit; he was anxious to avail himself of the electric system, if practicable, if not, he was ready and willing to construct a cable line upon the streets named. Either system would be for the benefit of the city and its citizens, and would not interfere with the street railway now in use any farther than any rapid transit system would, and, as far as possible, he had endeavored not to parallel any line of horse railway. Mr. Remington asked that the Council pass an ordinance at once granting him the franchise asked for, as he could not make definite contracts with the persons owning either the electric or cable systems until it was ascertained whether the city would grant it.

In conclusion, he asked the Council to look into the matter and take action upon it. Being the first to take steps to procure rapid transit, he thought he should be the first to have the franchise. He represented that he was willing to furnish bonds to any reasonable extent for the purpose of protecting the city and citizens from loss or damage by reason of any unsuccessful attempt to use the electric or any other system, and was willing to pay the expenses of any person designated by the Council to accompany him east and examine the various systems of rapid transit there in use. Referred to the committee on streets.

REPORTS.

The city attorney reported that the costs incurred in the suit of Salt Lake City vs. Mrs. Ann Elmer were \$823.80, which amount was appropriated.

The city submitted a map showing the lands belonging to the Union Pacific Railway Company, in City Creek Canyon, as ordered. Referred to the committee on public grounds.

The committee on cemetery, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Dinwoody and others, asking that "water from the artesian well in the cemetery be utilized, recommended that the petitioners be allowed to use the well, engine etc., for the purpose named; the committee also recommended that one or more drinking fountains be established near the western entrance to the grounds. The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

The committee on waterworks, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Carter, asking for an extension of the mains, reported that the matter was provided for in another petition.

Robert Patrick, the city sexton, reported that additional land in the cemetery was being graded, and that the fences had been removed, and he asked for an appropriation of \$500 to meet the expense of these improvements. The report was received, and the amount asked for appropriated.

The committee on waterworks, to whom was referred the petition of Spencer Clawson, asking for the extension of the water main from the corner of Commercial and First South Streets to the centre of the block immediately north, recommended that the petition be granted. Adopted.

The select committee, to whom was referred the matter of obtaining an additional water supply, submitted a form of agreement providing for the exchange by the city of water from the canal for water from Parley's Park Canyon. The report was received and laid on the table, to be considered in executive session.

One thousand dollars was appropriated to the supervisor's fund, after which the Council went into executive session.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to cleanse the system when bilious or costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale in 50 cent and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. A. C. Smith & Co., agents, Salt Lake.

Fancy Female Shirts.

50 dozen Fine Shirts at 50c each, worth \$1.25 to \$2.00.
20 dozen cheviot shirts at 50c each, worth \$1.00.

These special bargains will soon go, hurry and secure one.

THE WALKER BROS. CO.

Garfield Beach and Lake Park. At both resorts Sam Levy's Cigars are to be had. Take none other.

Death to All Insects.

Isaacson's old reliable genuine BURN'S POR, for sale at Dinwoody's.

Try the Great Milk Shake at Arbogast & Trumbo's.

Good and Cheap.

Pure, separated milk, recommended by reliable physicians as the best summer drink for children and adults; 2 quarts for 5c. at Arbogast & Trumbo's, 48 First South.

IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

The D. & R. G. Extension—General and Personal.

EASTERN excursions will be numerous this year.

Railway passenger traffic is inclined to be light.

The Fourth Warders take an excursion to Lake Park on Thursday.

The Sixth Warders report a pleasant time at Syracuse yesterday. There was a very large turnout.

The Rock Island will soon establish a passenger agency in Salt Lake. Heretofore their efforts have been confined to freight business.

S. S. STEVENS, of the Rock Island, went home yesterday. His trips to Salt Lake he now counts as the one thing to be looked forward to.

ALEX. MITCHELL, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, has gone east. There is a rumor that when he returns a bride will accompany him.

GRANT BROS. run buses from both depots to the Callen, Continental, White House, Clift House, Valley House and St. Elmo. Fine turnouts for tourists. Telephone 211.

It is reported in Grand Junction that broad gauge ties are being distributed along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western, and the Grand Junction News says: "All of which means that a break will be made soon, and the third rail laid between this place and Salt Lake. It also means a connection with the Midland at Glenwood Springs. The D. & R. G. will go west via White River."

The Rio Grande company have decided to push the third rail to Aspen as speedily as possible, says a Leadville paper. This is the only reliable piece of information that has "leaked out" regarding anything that transpired at the recent meeting of directors in New York City. What was done regarding the Salt Lake extension project yet remains a mystery. Rumors, however, are flying thick and fast.

Don't forget the Tenth Ward Sunday School excursion to Lake Park to-day. Come out and give the little folks a rousing benefit. This excursion has been gotten up to purchase new books for the use of the children, and it is to be hoped that everybody who feels an interest in Sunday schools will contribute their mite to this end by attending. The grounds will be thoroughly sprinkled, and prizes will be distributed for races, ball-playing, etc. Tickets can be had of committee, or at the D. & R. G. ticket offices at White House corner and depot.

REGULAR LAKE PARK BATHING TRAINS.

Making the Trip in 30 Minutes.